NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1838.

STEWART'S EXTENSION was opened as announced. Some weeks ago gave a description of the appearance of the new structure, and I have nothing more to adlexcepting that in its contents it is precisely like the old, that it was crowded yesterday from morn till night by the rich, the young, the fashionable, the brazen, the shop-lifting, and the lounging part of the community, and that eight detectives had their hands full.

The boarding has at length been removed from the Chambers street front of the

NEW COURT HOUSE.

That proportion of the ensemble thus exposed is architecturally perfect, or rather soon will be, when the portico's line of Corinthian columns are completed.

O'Baldwin has promised to be A GOOD BOY,

and has therefore been discharged. He will be chief mourner at the funeral of

Larkin, his late backer. If it were possible to induce that old policemagistrate, Death, to take ball for Larkin, I am confident C'Baldwin would offer it.

SUNDAY ON THE BOWERY

is a tearful sigat to the Christian. Withip sound of the church bells that intone the story of the crucifixion, Jew paddlers display their wares along the Bowery side walks, and challenge you to buy tooth-picks, pencils, pens, saponaceous dentrifices, jewelry, pocketbooks, suspenders, tooth-combs, patent shoe-lacers, French polish, chinaware, etc.

It is siso a famed rendezvous for street fights between newsboys.
Sunday on the Bowery is one of our institu-

The Saviour, seeing psychologically all its dirtiness, and tawdriness, and misery, in con-trast with the splendor and pageantry of Figh Avenue, would have wept over it even as He wept over Jerusalem. The headquarters of the

BOYS IN BLUE

are at No. 167 Broadway, whence an order was yesterday issued by General Charles K. Grabam, Grand Marshal, requesting all officers, soldiers, and satiors residing outside of the city of New York, and desirous of attending the inaugura tion of General Grant to communicate with Colonel Samuel Truesdell, Adjutant-General, who will probably furnish their expenses on. The Boys in Blue intend largely to respond.

THE LOEW BRIDGE I have had occasion to mention once or twice. I may have occasion to mention it once or twice

When the courts, the Common Council, and Street Commissioners are in a muddle about it, sprely I may be excused. In fact, it is a huge architectural Frankenstein which its creators

don't know what to do with. The courts order the bridge down; the Common Council pass resolutions that the bridge shall go down; and the Street Commissioner brings matters to a dead lock by saying he has money, and consequently can't take the

So it remains up, and the last opinion vouchsafed about it is, that it had better remain standing until the flowers break forth again, the crickets are heard a-chirping, and the cricketers

I might have mentioned before that on Sun-day Dr. Ewer wound up what he had to say on FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

The course of sermons has naturally attracted the most intelligent congregations to be found in this city, and the opposition of many preachers.
The most brilliant of these opposers is Dr.

Northrup, who is rather thought to have shut Dr. Ewer up with the remark that, but for Protestantism Dr. Ewer would not have allowed such freedom of utterance about Catao-

A meeting-place high in favor with THE SPIRITCALISTS.

is the Everett Rooms, at the junction of Phirty-fourth street with Broadway.

A Miss Nellie Brigham has lately been having a good time there.
She is an oratress, a good-looking young lady, extremely tond of speaking of the Harmony of

From the beautiful generalizations I extract this one idea, namely—Tast harmony of life consists in the utmost development of all that is healthful and good in humacity, and the utmost repression of all that is evil. She is a decided New Yorkism, and worth going to hear as well as sec.

On Monday night the

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY celebrated the one hundred and twelfth auniversary of the patron saint of Scotland. The bagg's and the usquebaugh produced on the occasion were none the less relished because the Society is a charitable one. If

EDWIN BOOTH chose, he might ignore, for some little length of time, the custom of opening the box-sheet to the public, so numerous are the applications not only from friends of his in this city, but even in Philadelphia, for seats on the occasion of the first nights of opening.

Friends of Mr. Booth as far north as Boston and as far south as Baltimore are already forwarding their letters and their greenbacks. Happy the treasurer who serves under such a manager! happy the leading lady! happy the

I spoke of the new tenor Boettl. He was not long enough with us to be loved as he deserved, Besides, he had that sweet young thing Brignoli as a rival. But a

NEW LIVE PRIMA DONNA named Elena Lanzri has arrived, and has been taken to the bosom of Murray Hill, just as Miss Kellogg, in London, was taken to the protecting arms of Perk Lane dowagers. The will appear about the 15th of the present

month at the Union League Theatre, at present usurped by Olympe Audouard.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS appeared last night as "Rosalind," and, of all theatres in the world, at the Worrell Sisters' Theatre, which was crowded from top to bottom by an the "illigince and aristhocracy" of

Her intelligence and coquetry remind me of what Mrs. John Drew once was. I cannot understand why people wish to see her as "Beatrice." Sweet and pensive and gentle characters would sit on her best. I wait to see her as "Juliet;" I should love to see her as 'Viola;" I fear to see her as "Lady Teazle;" I should smile to see her as "Lady Macbeth." Blessed be the inventor of the epigrammatic r pointed style, saith All BADA. or pointed style, saith

COTTON.

The Great Interest of the South.

The Vicksburg Times concludes the last of a series of articles on the great cotton interest as

The Times has demonstrated the great and controlling value of that portion of the cotton crop of 1868 which yet remains unsold. We estimate that one-fifth of the crop this year has en sold for a sum equal to \$50,000,000, and that the remaining four-fifths may be made to yield the producers the magnificent sum of \$200,000,000. To insure this, we have advised, and we now repeat that advice, that planters shall sell no more than the sternest necessity and the strictest good faith require. By keeping the market bare of stock, and not forcing sales, thus depressing prices, at the suggestion and interest of the speculators, the value of our great staple may and will be kept up to the remunerative price of \$100 per bale. We are glad to see that our suggestions have met with universal favor with producing classes, and those only who are compelled to sell will force product of their labor upon the market, and thus injure themselves as well as their neighbors.

FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Interior in Ruins-The Fire Last Night-The Magazine Intact-General Excitement Among the People.

Says the New York Tribune of this morning:-About 12:50 P. M. yesterday, a fire was discovered issuing from the roof of Fort Lafayette, which in a short time was communicated to the quarters of the officers and soldiers, and afterwards extended to a large quantity of latas and boards: so that, within a comparatively short space of time, all the wood-work within the fort was ablaze, and continued burning until near midnight, when everything inflammable within the walls was destroyed. The pre was caused by the carelessness of Joseph Minew, a laborer, in building a fire to cook his dinner in a chimney-place near the soldiers' quarters, contrary to the orders of Mr. Lane, Superintendent of Engineers, who had charge of the construction of a new roof and other necessary work within the Fort. The top of the chimney was even with the roof, and being nearly choked with soot, caught are. The roof ignited, and although the workmen who were eugaged upon it did their utmost to suppress the flames, they spread with such surprising rapidity that they barely escancil by letting themselves of the ground by means of topes. There being no means at hand to supplies the fire the guard, numbering some six men, the Sergeaut in charge of the Fort, and the carpenters, left for the Long Island shore,

leaving the structure 10 its fate.

A report was circulated that the magazine in the fort contained some 174 tons of gunpowder. which it was eventually ascertained amounted to about 10 tons. This had the effect of throw-ing the citizens of the village of Fort Hamilton

into a panic. Nearly all descried their bouses, in some instances leaving the servants in charge and in others abandoning them altogether. The cars running to the city were crowded with women and children, as it was believed that if the powder in the magazine exploded the entire village would be shattered and the inhabitants

The inside of the fort contained about 100,000 feet of lumber and some thousands of shingles, all seasoned and highly combustible, and which burned with great fury, presenting the appear ance through the sally-port facing the shore of a huge fiery furnace.

During the progress of the fire eighteen shells exploded and flew in different directions. None reached the shore, however, and no lives were endangered thereby.
At last accounts the great body of the fire was

confined to the westerly side of Staten Island. The magazine is on the side facing Long Island. and all danger was believed to have passed.

The flames from the burning fort were distinctly visible in different parts of the city, a distance of some six miles from the scene of the

As the roof of the quarters used by both officers and soldiers within the fort had been very much damaged by artillery firing, for experimental purposes, it was recently ordered that they should be rebuilt. A tew mouths ago orders were accordingly issued by Gen. New-ton, commanding the Mi itary Department of New York, to begin the work.

About 10 o'clock lust evening, Sergeant Mackellar and other members of the Police Department were rewed to the fort in an open boat, and on landing, proceeded to the door leading to the magazine. After examining carcially the surroundings, they returned with the news that all danger from an explosion of powder was

Fort Lafayette was built during the year 1812 for the protection of New York harbor. It was generally, however, known as Fort Diamond, from its shape, until the arrival of General Lafayette in 1824, when its true name was resumed. It has probably more of interest attached to it than any other fort in the United States (excepting Sumfer), from the fact that from the very commencement of the war it was used as a place of confinement for political prisoners. As early as the 20th of July, 1862, it received within its massive portals E. S. Ruggles of Fredericksburg, and many others of his stamp. Towards the end of the year the number of prisoners had so largely increased that the accommodations offered at the Fort were insufficient, and several were tran terred to Fort Columbus. The loss on Government property will not exceed, it is believed, \$100,000.

Another journal says: Fort Lafayette was built subsequent to the close of our war with England, for the purpose of more effectually guarding the ocean en'rance to the metropolis. It stands on the Long Island bay, about six miles below the city, and almost directly opposite to Fort Wadsworth, on Stalen Island. It was built on a reef about three hundred yards from the shore, and at low tide it is surrounded by about six feet of water. The structure was quaint in appearance from the outside as well as within. The inner wall is diamond-shaped, and ruses five or six feet higher than the wall surrounding it. The top surface of the inner wall slopes towards the centre, and it is upon this strong rampart that the heavy guns of the fort were mounted. For a long series of years this fort has stood like a sturdy sentinel guarding the gates to the Empire City, without once having had the satisfaction of discharging a hundred pounder across the bow of a hostile man-of-war.

HESTER VAUGHAN.

A Memorial to Governor Geary for her

Upon the inside pages of the present issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH will be found a resume of the Hester Vaughau case. Last evening, in New York, a meeting, at which Horace Greeley presided, was held for the purpose of memoralizing our Governor to pardon the unfortunate woman. It reads as follows, and has appended resolutions passed by the meeting:-MEMORIAL

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:—The Working-women's National Association, through their committee, whose names are hereto appended, after careful lovestigation of the case of Hester Vanghan, now confines in a Pennsylvania prison for the alleged crime of intauticide, would respectfully represent that as they believe, stowas condemned on insufficient evidence and with inadequate defense justice demands a stay of proceedings and a new trial, or, if that be impracticable, they most earnestly prey your Excellency to grant her an unconditional pardon.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The right of trial by a jury of one's peers is reaughts d by the governments of all civilized nations us the great pealsalum of rights, of justice, and equality to the citizen; therefore

Resolved, That this Association demand that in all civil and crimital cases woman shall be tried by a jury of her peers; shall have a voice in making the law; it, etecting the judge, who pronounces her sentence, and the sheriff who, in case of execution, performs for her that last dread act.

Resolved, That the existence of the death penalty, odious as is is when the man is the victim, is doubly so in a case like this of Hester Vaugham-a young, artises, and inexperienced girl—a consideration that should startle every mother into a sense of her responsibility in making and executing the laws under which her daughters are to live or perish.

Resolved, That as expital punishment is opposed to the genius of our latifications and the civilization of the age, we demand that the gallows—that horrible relic of barbarism—be banished from this land, for human live should be held alike sacred by the individual and the Sinte. RESOLUTIONS.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Increase During November.

In the N. Y. Heraid's Washington despatches of this morning we find the following:-

The statement of the public debt for the month of November will be ready for issue, it is thought, on the 5th inst. Judging from the reports already in, the statement will show an ncrease in the debt to the amount of about \$9 000,000. The receipts from customs in the last month were not so large as during the two preceding months, while the receipts from internal revenue show but a slight increase over the month of October. The receipts from internal revenue last month were, in round numbers \$5 600 000 and the receipts from the result of the receipts from the receipts from the receipts from the result of the receipts from t half evenue last moath were, in round numbers, \$9,600,000, and the receipts from customs and other sources will make the total recepts about \$23,000,060. In the beginning of November \$23,000,000 in coin was paid out as interest, and the expenses of the Government during the month were about \$9,000,000, making the appropriate about \$80,000,000. The coin the expenditures about \$32,000,000. The coin in the Treasury at the end of the month was \$70,000,000, about \$33,000,000 less than the sum on hand at the end of October, and the currency in the Treasury at the class of the currency in the Treasury at the class of the currency in the Treasury at the class of the currency in the Treasury at the class of the currency in the Treasury at the close of last month was very little over \$10,000,000,

CITY INTELLIGENCE. CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Caught in the Act-All About a Mule-A Vagrant Thief-Escaped from the Vau -Robbers Captured.

—On Friday night, the wagon of a countryman, while standing at Partink road and
Dickerson street, was robbed of all in pennies.
Last right the owner of the vehicle place it at
the same place, and then laid in wait with a
policeman. They did not have to wait long
before two individuals went to the wagon, and
were engaged in ransacking it when they were
captured. They gave the names of George and
Alfred Weaver. Both were held by Alderman
Bonseli to answer. Bonsali to answer,

Bonsal to answer,

-Thomas O'Conner lives on Callowhill street above Twenty-second, and keeps muies. On Sunday morning he went into his stable and found one of his animals missing. After a hunt for two days he espied the mule in the custody of John Sullivan. Considerable dispute ensued, but the difficulty was settled by a blacksmith identifying the animal. Sullivan was then taken before Alderman Pancorst, who held bim for largery. who held him for larceny.

-John Coleman is without work and a home.
The sharp winds of yesterday made John feel rather cold, and he secured an overcoat by

walking into an entry at Second and Button-wood streets. He was captured shortly after and was sent below by Alderman Toland. —While the van on its way to "cison, was passing Third and Buttonwood streets yester-

passing Third and Buttonwoo? streets yester-day morning, George Williams, one of the oc-cupants, cut his way through the top and tacaped. He had been arrested for assault and battery and riotous behavior. —At No. 19 S. Ninth street is the clothing esta-blishment of George W. Farr. The second floor is occupied by a man who keeps open late at hight. Last evening, the negro in attendance on the above place peard a racket down stairs. on the above place neard a racket down stairs, and suspecting something wrong, informed Policeman Lennox, who sprang his rattle, several citizens responded, and on searching the place Walter James and Jeremiah Hill were caught. Lennox secured one and Alderman William McMullin the other and marched them to the Central Station. On revisiting the place, Mr. Lenvox found that the thieves had gone through the entry into the yard, and then forced the lock of the back door. The prisoners will have a hearing this afternoon,

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONVENTION .- The Pholographic Convention reassembled this morning in the lecture-room of the Franklin Institute. Abram Bogardus, Esq., of New York, occupied the chair. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following:—

Whereas, The advancement of the art of photography, and the elevation of the professional character of its professors, the establishment of a higher and more perfect system of co-ducting the business, the promotion of criendly intercourse and feeling, and a unity of purpose in pursuing the direction that points to the greater success of photography as an art, and dear to us, in common with all well disposed photographers; therefore, we, the members of a convention now assembled in Phillar elphia (December, 1863.) composed of sphotographers from different societies in the United States, do hereby resolve and constitute ourselves into a permanent association, to meet annually at such times and places as may hereafter be determined, for more effectually accomplishing the objects for which we are now assembled, and do now acopt the following:—

This association shall be called the National Photographic Association of the United States. Its aim shall be to unite the educated and reputable photography by diffusing scientific knowledge amongst its members, fostering photographic literature, stimula ing discovery and invention, and encouraging home preduction and manufacture of the many articles required for photographic use.

Second, To discourage and oppose any unjust imposition which tends to hamper the progress of the art.

Third, To establish the relations between members of the profession and the people at large upon ographic Convention reassembled this morn ing in the lecture-room of the Franklin Insti

position which tends to hamper the progress of the art.

Third, To establish the relations between members of the profession and the people at large upon just and business principles, which shall promote their mutual we fare and so of mutual advantages.

Fourth, To establish a bureau of information for the mutual benefit of those desiring employment and those desiring, imployers, employers engaging assistants to give preference to members of this as odiation in good standing, provided the applicant be a person of proper habits, character, and equally stilled with an applicant not a member.

Fifth, To regulate the system of apprenticeship and employment so as to prevent as far as practicable the evils arising from deficient training.

This report was accepted and approved. A

This report was accepted and approved. A constitution and by laws were then considered. As adopted, the initiation fee has been fixed at two dol'ars for employers and one dollar for employes. The by-laws were under consideration when we closed our report.

THE CAMDEN HOME FOR PRIENDLESS CHIL-DREN.—An effort is now being made by the benevolent men of Camden to secure greater comfort and accommodations for the friendless little ones of that city. The Home is now under the management of well-known ladies and gen-tlemen, who, in the spirit of the Great Master, are laboring for the poor and needy. Hitherto the Home has been considered as purely local and confined to the immediate neighborhood of Camden, and the purpose now is to correct this impression by showing that, to the extent of its ability, it purposes to reach the destitute chil-dren of the sixlower counties of the State, hoping thereby to enlist the sympathies of all the people in the district. The effort is headed by well-known gentlemen, whose names promis-

Forgery.-George Love, a lad about 16 years old, went into the Commonweath Bank tals morning and presented a check for \$155.65, purporting to have been signed by Lee & Walker. The Cashler doubted the signature, and, on calling on the firm, discovered it to be a forgery. Love was then taken into custody and given a hearing before Recorder Givin, who held him for a further hearing.

A POCKET PICKED. - Last night, on the arrival of the Washington train at Bread and Prime streets, there was a rush for the Union Passenger Raliway cars. On the platform there was a regular rush, and after this had ceased J.Trayer, of this city, discovered that his pocket had been relieved of his portemonuale, containing \$500. The pickpockets of course escaped.

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS, of Liberia, arrived in this city yesterday, and will remain a few days. He will be present, by invitation, at the Noonday Prayer Meetings, at No. 1012 Chesnut street, on Thursday, and is expected to make some remarks about the religious condition of West Africa.

WITHDRAWN .- The Park police have been withdrawn from duty for the season. This place will now be under the supervision of the Schuylkill Harbor force, under the command of Lieutenant Logan.

TEMPERANCE. - The first colored lodge Good Templars in this city was organized last evening, at the Episcopal church on Eighth street, above Shippen.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Alexander Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cadwalader.—In the United States District Court yesterday, George W. Alexander was put on his trial, on the charge of removing whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse; also, with aiding and abetting in the removal, and

with aiding in the concealment of whisky, with intent to evade the revenue law.

It will be remembered that at the time of the commission of the alleged offense the defendant was the Assessor of Internal Revenue in the First Collection District at Reading, in this state, and consequently the case has attracted much attention.

Mr. Valentine, Assistant United States Dis-trict Attorney, stated yesterday, in opening the case, that in the Eighth Collection District were two distilleries—one belonging to David C. Keller, at Excler Station, six miles from Read-ing, and the other to Tobias Barco, near Reading, and the other to Tobias Barso, near Reading—that in consequence of an arrangement between the Assessor and Keller and Barto the distilleries were run up to their full capacity, but that a return of about one busnel of grain of every ten used was made to the Government officers, the distillers, of course, paying handsomely in the way of black-mail for this privilege of defrauding the revenue.

The first witness called was David C. Keller, who testified that in the early part of 1863 he called on Assessor Alexander, when an arrangement was effected by which both his distillery and Barto's were to be run to their full capacity, but only a small return made to the Government; the two Assistant Assessors, Frank Morritt and Diller Groff, were made parties to the scheme; the strangement worked for a

while, but subsequently certain revenue detec-tives visited the district and discovered the

In the afternoon, Tobias Barto, the Sheriff of Berks county, referred to by the witness Keller, was on the stand, and underwent a long examination. He detailed the conversations at several interviews he had with Alexander and Keller, and his testimony was to the same

effect as that given by Keiler in respect to the interviews when all three were present.

This morning Joseph G. Holmes was the first witness on the stand. He testified—I live at Reading; in September, 1866, was appointed inspector at Keiler's distillery: in March, 1868, was storekeeper at the same place; was there as storekeeper at the same place; was there as a rectifying establishment about 200 yards from the distillery; a hole was dug under the floor in the rectifying house about the 10th of April; a tub was put in the excavation, and iliquor put in the tub; Colonel Alexander was about while the bole was being dug; afterwards saw Alexander at the distillery; Keiler and myself were the lid of the tub was opened; it was opened in Alexander's presence by Keiler; they took a red and measured to be a red about 45 barrels; after that a day or two had a conversation about money; Keiler came out of the distillery and said that he had paid Alexander; saw him at be nome; told him that inderstood 'he was insu;' he acknowledged having received member of they from Keiler, but did effect as that given by Keller in respect to the having received manney from Keller, but did not state the armount; left without getting any money from alm; saw nim three or four imes at the distiller; three times after the note was breedled in the distiller; Keller and the men aghtfrom the distiller; Keller and the men employed about the distillery brought it over; it was afterwards pumped out into parrels, and taken to a cellar near by; it was removed about the time that Detective Brooks was there; 52 barrels were taken to the cellar.

Levi K. Meixell testified-Live' in Exeter

Levi K. Melkell testined—Live in Exeter township, Berks county; was assistant as-essor appointed in August, 1867; held the office in March last; in March, April, and May, 1868, Colonel; Keller made returns to me; he did not swear to them; about the 15th of Aoril 1 went to Reading to the revenue office; saw Colonel Alexander privately; he asked me it I swore Keller to the returns which had been reported; told him "no;" he then sale that I should not, that it was not necessary; that was all that passed at that time. then said that I should not, that it that time cossary; that was all that passed at that time cossary; ma instructions in September, 1867 he gave me instructions in September, when I was sworn in to go to the distillery every other day, and report upon the number of bushels of mash, etc.; fifteen bushels of mash were then put in every other day; Kellers and so; they only ran for a short time; then stopped to repair; about November they began running again; I visited the piace as before; the same amount of mash was set; about the latter part of February or March he told me to visit the distillery every day; I was to get had visit the distillery every day; I was to get half pay; was to stay there three hours, from 8 to 11 A.M.; I carried out his instructions until the dis-A.M.; I carried out als instructions until the dis-tillery stopped; the distillery ran every day; it ran pretty regularly until some time in May; they only reported ten bushels of grain a day at the time I had these instructions. Cross-examined—Keller said that the pre-vious assession had never sworn him to his

Samuel Barto testified-Live in Reading with my lather, Sheriff Barto; receiledt last spring that the defendant was at our house in comthat the defendant was at our house in com-pany with Keller; it was at night; ned gone to bed; father got up and opened the door; I also went down; Colonel Keller, Alexander, and my father were in the sitting-room when I got down; I stood in the entry; the door was stand-ing sjar; heard what was being said; heard this, "Barto, you've made no money and I've made no money, I want you to make up what you've lost;" Colonel Alexander said this; as my object in coming down was only to see who was there: n coming down was only to see who was there;

It then went up stairs.

I then went up stairs.

Revenue Detective James J. Brooks testified—In March last was special agent of Treasury Department; I made the affidavit upon which the defendant was arrested—upon the 24th day of June was deputized myself to serve the warrant; the warrant was issued for the arrest of Convention of the Ar George W. Alexander, Della B. Groff, and Frank Morritt; went to Reading to serve the warrant; Alexander was on the same train; had a conversation with him; told him I was going to arrest some important individuals; ne didn't ask me who they were, and I didn't tell him; that night I went to Keller's house; saw him.

Here an exception was made by the defendant's counsel that the character of the evidence

being given was not relevant—and, after con-sultation, the prosecution withdrew it. Had an interview with Alexander some time Had an interview with Alexander some time after meeting him in the cars; called him out of the house and informed him of the warrant; it was about the 30th of June; told him I must arrest him and take him to Philadelphia; he plead so hard that I did not at once do it; I really pitied him until I learned that it was not the first time that he had thus taken on; didn't serve the warrant; told him to come down to Philadelphia, walve an examination, and give ball for his trial of an examination, and give ball for his trial at court; falled in arresting Morritt and Greff; defendant didn't come down; went up again in July and told him that he must come down; he lid come then, and saw the District Attorney he then went back; next saw him when the final hearing took place. prosecution closed, and the Court

The Heenan Homicide.

took a recess. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—The case of Gerald Eaton, on trial for the murder of Timothy Heenau, on the morning of June 12th last, was resumed this morning. In the course of the examina-tion of Alderman Dougherty it was attempted to prove by him the dying declaration of the deceased; but the defense made continual objections, and finally the Court decided that the evidence of Heenan's consciousness of his approaching death was not sufficient for the adsathilly of what the deceased may have said regarding the shoo ing. Dr. Marcoe, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, who attended Heenan, was also examined on the same point, but was unable to lay proper ground for the admission

of the dying declaration.

John Welsh sworn—Was examined this morning and corroborated the statements of Alderman Dougherty in every particular, except that of the shooting, he at that time having gone to procure a policeman. He added that on this night Heenan had been drinking slightly, but was not drunk.

sightly, but was not drunk.

Joseph Tatham sworn—Detailed the circumstances of this night, as did Alderman Dougherly, he having seen them all. He said that when the fourth shot was fired, Heenan, who was following Eaton, Trainor, and Ewing, storped for an instant, and then continued storped for an instant, and then continued effer them; the prisoner, and those who were with him, after firing more shots, ran away, and Alderman Dougherty crossed over to Heeran, and said to him, "Tim, I think you are shot;" and the latter replied, "Squire, I be lieve 1 am; we will see when I get to the tavern," they went to the tavern, and found him wounded; Ewing was drunk and had no him wounded; Ewing was drunk, and had no weapons; when the witness first saw Eaton at Fifth and Spruce streets that evening, he had a wcapon of some sort, a knife, a pistol or black jack, he could not tell which. On trial. Bower's Case.

In the case of Young Bower, against whom the Grand Jury found a true bill of man-slaughter, ball was entered in the sum of \$2500

for his appearance.

Distract Court, No. 1 — Judge Thayer.—
Adolph Becker vs. Charles Tully & Co. Au action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$203 10. Joshua R. Evans vs. Alexander K. De Haven. An action for the difference alleged to have been agreed upon in an exchange of horses.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2-Judge Hare,—Price and others vs. Logan and Davis. An action to recover the price of oil sold. Verdict for plain-Jacob M. Ellis vs. John P. Rodenbush.

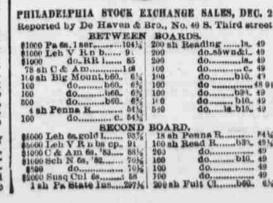
deland is ne to try the ownership of certain chattels. Verdict for plaintiff.

Berjamin W. Frazier vs. Susan J. McFarland, Administratrix. A sci. fa. on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff, \$2111.06.

Henry Philippi vs. The Patent Wood-hanging Company. An action to recover for work cone and material furnished. Before reported.

Jury out.

Charles Born vs. Thomas Cochran. An action on a book account. In this case Henry C. Terry, Esq. representing the plaintiff, stated to the Court that the pleas were found, and that counsel for the defendant had told him he would make no defense; and therefore he just submitted the books to the jury, who rendered a verdict in his favor for \$141.21.



THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON. GENERAL NEWS

Issue of Bonds to the Pacific Railroad-No More Revenue Frauds to be Compromised-The Progress of the Indian War.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The Statement that the subject of the Pacific Rallroad was considered in the Cabinet meeting yesterday is incorrect. Nor is it true that all the members of the Cabinet sustained Secretary Browning in withbolding a portion of the bonds for the incompleted part of the road. The representatives of the road are now here, and will lay the whole matter before Congress as soon as the session

General E W. Hincks, of Massactusetts, having been urged by certain political organizations here to become a candi date for the office of Congressional Printer, has written a letter to the effect that he will permit his name to be used in connection with the office. It is understood that this movement has been originated by Certain soreheads in the Government office, who for some cause or other desire the removal of Mr. Defrees. The latter has proved so valuable a public officer, and has given so general satisfaction, that there is little danger of his removal in favor of any other candidate.

Transfer of Indian Bureau. Hon, N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian

Affairs, is in receipt of letters on both sides of the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Some of these letters earnestly advocate the transfer, and others are equally urgent and give good reasons why it should remain under its present control. Of course the latter class of letters come mainly from parties who are or hope to be interested in Indian contracts and agencies. It is understood that Attorney-General Evarts

considers the practice of compromising internal

revenue frauds as entirely illegal, and that in consequence Mr. Rollins is to be notified that he most in future submit all such cases to secratary McCulloch or the Attorney-General. Desputch to the Associated Press.

The Indian War. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2,-Information has been received from Kansas that General Sheridan's forces are moving from New Mexico, Fort itages, and four other points, in separate columns, to the southern country, where the climate is mild, and to which the Iudians are resorting for a winter sojourn. General Sheridan is establishing a base of supplies on the Canadian river. The indications are that his plan of operations will be successful, and the Indians summarily punished. Indian Agent Wynkoop is apprehen-sive that innocent Indians will suffer in the campaigns, as no discrimination can be made by the Commanding General.

The Vote of Iowa. CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The full vote of Iowa is 194,527. Grant's majority, 48,270.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimorr, Dec. 2.—Cotton quiet but firm; midding upiand, 25c. Flour active and firm and unchapped. Wheat dull; prime to choice, \$2.50(32.40 fair to good \$2(0.225, Corn dull; new white, 95c.(93); yellow, \$1.861(9.00 Cars firm; Western 7(675, Kye dull at \$20.00 Cars firm; Sec. 1 Card dull at \$170.00 Cars firm; Iss. Lard dull at \$170.00 Cars firm; Iss. Lard dull at \$170.00 Cars firm; Iss. Electron and Toledo fir, Ulevonand and Pittsburg, \$75; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110%; Michigan Central, 129; Pittsburg, 100, 180; Misson 149; Outher 180; Misson 149; Mi Whisky heavy at 113% free.

The New York Money Market. From the Tribune.

From the Tribuns.

'Money is active at 6@7 per cent, on call, with more doing at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is unchanged at 6@7 per cent.

'Sterling Exchange is firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109 @109 12 London, aght 1093 @110; Paris, long, 5173 @5 163; Paris, short, 515@5 33; Antwerp 52 @5173; Swiss, 52@5173; Harbarg, 58: Amsterdam, 41@415; Frankfort, 40%@41; Bremen, 723 @732; Berlin, 715 @732; "The hollowing resolutions have been adopted by the New York stock Exchange. They have also received the concurrence of the Open Boards.—

Whereas Companies whose stocks are actively dealt in at this Board bave made secret issues of 8 ock without giving to the public information of the amount or purpose of such is uses, thereby endancering the inferests of those who purchase or loan upon such stocks; and

Whereas, This Board recognizes its duty to put every check and guard around its business which can conduce to the safety of the public, and their members as agents; therefore

Resolved, That on and after January 31, 1839, this Board will not call or deal in any active speculative stock of any company, a registry of whose stock is not kept in some responsible bank trust company, or other satisfactory seercy, and which shall not give public notice at the time of establishing such registry of the Board, of any intended increase of the number of shares, so intrusted to be registered, and shall not give at least 33 days' notice inrough the newspapers and in writing to the President of the Board, of any intended increase of the number of shares, either direct or through an issue of convertible bonds, and shall not at the same time, give notice of the object for which such issue of stock or bends is about to be made.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the companies whose stocks are now actively requesting them to accede to the terms of the foregoing resolution.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD,-The First Morigage fifty-year seven per cent, Sinking Fund Coupen Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest pay able in GOLD COIN, free of Government tax are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97% per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

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Meeting of the Electoral College-The Vote of the State Cast -The Messenger to Washington.

Affairs in New York-Another Phase of the Erie Muddle.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Electoral College this Morning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISHURG, Dec. 2.-The College met in th Senate Chamber at 12 o'clock M. The Electors President, J. S. Rutan, of Beaver county, wa selected as messenger to carry the sealed repor of the College to Washington.

GRANT.

The President Elect in Boston,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Boston, Dec. 2 .- General Grant, accompanie by General Comstock, of his staff, arrived i this city this morning about 5 o'cl ock, and forth with proceeded to the St. Jam'es Hotel, when he will stop during his stay b,erc.

General Grant has por tively declined ! become the object of any public demonstration preferring to receive his friends in a private and quiet way at his rooms, but it will be in possible for him to escape the inevitable ser

In the course of the afternoon the General will be waited upon by a special committee of the Uity Council, who will, in behalf of hi Honor the Mayor, extend to the General the courtesies and nospitalities of the city. Untithen nothing will be definitely known what his desires are. At latest advices the General has not changed his intention not to be feasied.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Rvening Telegraph. More Eric Developments-Scattering Bogus Naturalization Papers.

to-day that the Eric ring scattered twelve thousand bogus naturalization papers along the lines of that road. It is beginning to snow. The stock market is very dull. Government

NEW YORK, Dec. 2-1:30 P. M .- It is reported

Judge Pierrepont has applied to Judge Sutherland for an order removing Judge Cardoza's stay of proceedings, but the request is not yet

gold sold at 1343.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable. This Atternoon's Quotations, London, Dec. 2-2.50 P. M.-U. S. Five-twen-ties quiet. Railway shares firm. Attancic and

Great Western, 39.

Liverroot, Dec. 2-2:30 P. M. - Provisions frm. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Spirits of Petroleum, 8d. Turpentine quiet.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—The steamship City of London arrived to-day.

The Colorado Question. St. Louis, Dec. 2 — A Denver despatch of yesterday says both parties held separate conventions yesterday to consider the subject of the admission of Colorado into the Union. The conventions were fully attended. The Republican Convention passed a resolution, with but one dissenting voice, requesting Congress to admit Colorado at once on such terms as they may deem necessary. The Democratic Convention is not yet harmonious. The Chairman of the State Central Committee and other prominent members advocated admission on any terms, but many opposed it except that negro suffrage was not made part of the Constitution. The Convention passed resolutions asking Con-

centring in Colorado. Destruction of a Gallery of Paintings. CHICAGO, Dec. 2 .- One lamentable feature connected with the burning of the beautiful residence of John A. Huck, formerly Judge Ebenezer Peck's, at the junction of North Clark street and Fullerion avenue, is the destruction of one of the finest private collection of paintings in the West, and also a very valuable

gressional aid in the construction of railroads

DIED.

For additional Marriages and Deaths see Third Page. APAMS.—Suddenly, on the 38th ultimo, WILLIAM H. ADAMS, of Chicago, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his faneral, from the hous of George S. F. b.s., No. 1:31 Arch street, on Thursday morning, the 3d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. rel Hill

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